

AGRICULTURAL.

TO CURE HAMS, &c.

A writer in the *Ledger* gives the following directions for curing hams, shoulders, rounds of beef, tongues, &c., for drying which he says he has followed successfully for twenty years, and that hams thus cured were sold this last spring for 11 cents per pound to sell again, when, as we all know, thousands were bought by the grocers for 6 1-4 cents. Now with this difference in price, between a good and an indifferent article, is it not well worth while for all engaged in its preparation, to secure to themselves, by their skill, a good remunerating price, and leave the half-price article to be furnished by the careless, the unskilful, and the unthrifty? The directions are as follow:

H. M.
To one gallon of water, add eight pounds of coarse rock salt, one pint of molasses, and two ounces of saltpetre (nitre) mix the ingredients in these proportions well together, and let them remain until dissolved, say twelve hours, and then assort your hams so as to have them of the same or similar sizes in the same tubs, packing them either end downwards, but not flat or horizontally, until the cask is full, then pour the brine as above prepared, over them, and your work is about done. Hams of about ten pounds weight should remain in this pickle about four weeks, and larger ones in proportion and no longer, six weeks in common being quite long enough for pretty large hams or they will become too salt, a great fault indeed for this article. All the various laborious and tedious methods we hear of, such as dry rubbing with saltpetre, sugar, &c. may be very good indeed, but quite unnecessary, inasmuch as precisely the same end is attained by the above process, with comparatively little trouble. After the hams have lain a sufficient time in pickle, take them out and let them drain for a day or two, before hanging them up to smoke, for which purpose hickory wood is much the best; and when brought to a proper color, they must be packed in casks of any size, in dry sawdust, in medium coarse salt, (as they will take no more salt,) or any compact article, or they may be packed without anything, if not intended for export; in which case it is better to interlay them with something to keep them solid and compact, and to keep out flies.

The above recipe is unsurpassed for curing rounds of beef, beef-tongues, &c. for drying; but they must not remain in the pickle more than ten days; then to be taken out, washed and hung up to dry. I do not profess to be acquainted with the best mode of putting up beef for shipping. But pork seems simple enough; cleanliness, despatch, and plenty of salt, are the principal requisites. By despatch I mean, that the meat should not be suffered to remain unpacked so long as to become partially tainted before being salted. It is thought by some, that it is sometimes left to lay too long in bulk before salting, which accounts for a much unsaleable meat received from the interior. To obviate all this, let the pork remain as short a time as convenient after becoming perfectly cool, before it is cut up into proper sizes and begin to pack in sweet casks, by first putting in the bottom, salt to the depth of two inches; then begin to put down a layer of pork, in a circular form round next the staves, with the skin next the wood, and so on, filling up the middle first, until you have a solid mass of meat six or eight inches deep, then throw a sufficient quantity of salt to fill all the interstices, and to cover them partially; after which take a wooden rammer and ram the meat down for some time; it would be well to place a carpet on the meat before commencing this process; after which, put in as much more salt as will cover the layer about two inches and a half in depth, and then lay on another layer of pork and proceed as before, by alternating the layers of the salt and pork until the cask and tub is full, letting some two and a half or three inches of salt remain on the top, (but in no case use any other than the best rock salt) then let the meat stand thus for a week or ten days, after which pour in as much pure clean water as will nearly fill the cask; and if well hooped and headed it may be sent to Calcutta and back again, and be as good on its return as it ever was.

S. S.
Farmer's Cabinet.

From the Maine Cultivator.

BUTTER MAKING IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Editor: Business led me to visit Goshen and Mini-inn, Orange county, N. Y., in my late journey to that State, and knowing that it was noted through the Union as a superior butter making country, I determined to learn every part of the process.

First, the keeping of the cows, especially in winter, is somewhat peculiar. When the land is laid down to grass, six quarts of southern clover, and as much herd grass or timothy, is sown on an acre. This insures generally a very thick growth of rich pasture or mowing land. They prefer the southern clover, because it is smaller than oats, and has the advantage, in that the second crop of the season is well secured, and is the one from which the seed is gathered.

They feed their clover hay to cows, and I was surprised to see how green they put it into the barn. They say they wish it to be fermented.

I visited Gen. Wilcox's yard, in Goshen, where I saw forty cows—all, or nearly all, grade animals of the Durham short-horned breed. Every cow has a separate stall and an outside door, made of three upright boards, with two open spaces three inches wide to admit air.

The barn is an L, with a southern aspect. Each door is numbered. In many of the yards I saw boxes for every four

cows, made as follows: Four slit-work posts, five feet long, at each corner; four side-boards twelve to fifteen inches wide and six feet long, nailed on so that the lower edge is twenty inches from the ground; a bottom is laid over at this lower edge. From the top of each post there is a board about four feet long, coming down on the side board like a brace, and nailed to it; of course there are eight of these. This forms a place on each side for one animal to feed, and they cannot throw out the straw or hay, which is all put in the box, when the cattle are fed in the yard.

I have been particular because I do believe it an important arrangement.

Some raise the sugar beet for winter use.

Now for the butter making. The milk is strained in pans or oaken tubs, holding two pailfuls. Every thing is done in the cellar. The milk is not moddled with until it coagulates, when each day's or each half day's milk in the churn with nearly an equal quantity of cold water in summer, and warm water in autumn or winter, to bring it to the proper temperature, which is from 55 to 66 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The churn is made in the barrel form, of oak, hooped with iron, with a wooden hoop three inches wide at top, which the cover rests. For six to ten cows, the churn should hold thirty gallons, and in that proportion for a larger number. I believe they rarely exceed two barrels, as in large dairies they prefer to churn several times a day to the use of larger vessels.

Churning is never done by hand except for a single cow. In small dairies, it is done by a dog or sheep, on an inclined wheel, propelling the dash by very simple gearing. Those larger have horse or water power. The motion can be communicated to the shaft and arm, elevating and depressing the dash a convenient distance from the moving power by two wires. For a dog or a sheep, (the latter is preferred, both from economy and efficiency,) a wheel eight feet in diameter, is inclined about twenty-two degrees with the horizon, on which the animal is placed, having cleats nailed on to prevent his slipping. No other harness is required than the strap around the neck. His weight is sufficient to move the machine. On the upper side of this wheel is fastened a cast-iron cog-wheel or circular racket, three feet in diameter, which carries a pinion and crank. The wheel is often out door—sometimes in the cellar. It may be in a barn or shed, and the motion communicated by wires as before stated.

When the butter begins to curdle, as it is called, all is washed down with another pail of water, and the motion continued till the butter gathers. Let it be remembered the butter is never touched with the hands. All is done with a short ladle, the blade of which resembles, in shape, the clam shell, and is five inches across at the end. The handle about five inches long.

The ladle and tray are always kept filled with cold water, when out of use, to prevent the butter from sticking to them.

The butter is worked and salted with the ladle in a tray. When it has stood long enough to become firm, after salting, all the butter-milk is worked out, and it is packed down solid in tubs of forty or fifty pounds of eighty pounds. If it cannot be made solid by the ladle, a pounder is used. When one churning is put down, a cloth is put on, covered with salt. This is taken off at each addition and replaced, until the tub or bin is almost full, when half an inch of strong brine is poured over the cloth. Salt is never left between the layers.

They prefer blown to ground salt because it is finer and diffuses itself sooner and more perfectly through the mass; it requires a greater measure, but the same weight.

A churn used daily is cleaned twice a week. The tubs are prepared of oak or ash, and when wet rubbed thoroughly with as much fine salt as will stick on the inside.

Butter, thus made and cured, will keep for years in a cool place, and sells, on an average, fifty per cent. higher than butter made in the usual way in our State.

Cows average from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds a year, and the butter-milk is estimated to make a hundred pounds of pork, which, when it brought ten cents, paid all expenses of making the butter—now, only half.

Some churn over the butter-milk after standing one day and pouring off the water. One man who had ten cows, told me he made all the butter used in his family in this way, and had twenty pounds on hand. Yours, truly,

JAMES BATES.

NORRIDGEWOCK, Sept. 2, 1840.

From the Farmer's Journal.

TOPPING & HARVESTING CORN.

We believe if farmers would examine the subject thoroughly, and make exact experiments when any doubt remains at the old method of cutting corn-stalks and harvesting corn would be abandoned for the more economical way, as to labor, and the more profitable one as to a crop of grain and fodder, of cutting up the corn, at the ground, when tolerably ripe, and shocking it.

The object in topping is two-fold, to save fodder by cutting the top stalks when in their prime, and to ripen the corn by letting it in the sun. As to the first object little is gained, as when the corn is ripe enough to top, according to the opinion of those who practice in this way, it would soon be fit to cut up; and by securing the butt stalks and husks much sooner than the usual time of gathering corn, far more is saved in this way than is lost in the tops by standing a little longer than usual.

If the corn ripens sooner for cutting the stalks, it is only because the plants receive an injury from this mutilation, which causes

it to ripen prematurely, as the regular growth and maturation is arrested. The leaves of a plant are as necessary to its growth and the perfection of the fruit and seed as the roots; and if a plant is deprived of its leaves, it will as surely die as though it were deprived of its roots, unless it possess the power, as is generally the case, of renewing its leaves; the sap taken up by the roots passes into the leaves, and there with other matter absorbed by the leaves, it is elaborated into suitable matter to sustain and add to the growth of the plant, and to produce and mature its fruits and seeds. Therefore any cutting of a plant before its fruit and seed have become ripe, must prove injurious. So it is evident that the tops of stalks cannot be cut without injury to the grain till it is pretty well ripened. This being correct, when corn is sufficiently ripe or forward enough for cutting the stalks, it is ripe enough to cut up at the root; and this is surely the cheapest method of harvesting, and the most economical as to saving fodder, as it will be all secured in good season, and in this way more grain will be obtained, as it will be pretty well ripened before it is cut, and afterwards it may receive a little support from the stalk.

In cold backward seasons there is sometimes a great advantage in cutting up corn before being ripe, in order to save it from a frost. We have cut it when only full in the milk, when there was a prospect of an immediate frost, and it dried in shocks, during warm weather that succeeded; and though it was bright, as must be expected, it made sweet bread.

The great mistake in this business is in the erroneous notion that toping when it begins to ripen, is not injurious. But experiments in cutting some rows and leaving others, plainly show that cutting stalks, at the usual time, is a damage to the grain, greater than the gain in cutting the fodder early.

COTTON SEED.

We hope no subscriber to the *Farmer* will show that he has profited so little by the suggestions of ourselves and our correspondents, as to suffer his cotton seed to rot or be wasted, as they are now turned out from his gin. The labor required to build a shed over that part of the side of the gin house where the seed are cast, and to erect covered pens to remove them to when they accumulate too much, would hardly be worth speaking of, yet would be all that is necessary for preserving them. The farmer takes great pains to house his grain, his potatoes, his peas, &c., to keep them to feed his stock; yet how often do we see cotton seed, whose value to cattle and hogs is scarcely inferior, bushel for bushel, to corn itself, be neglected and exposed to the weather to rot, and at most be used for manure! We believe the farmer who suffers his cotton seed to be wasted loses at least a tenth of the value of his cotton crop; and a man who suffers a cow to die of starvation in the winter, with a gin yard full of rotten cotton seed, deserves scarcely less than to be starved himself. Let our readers look again over the articles from General Falconer and Dr. O. O. Williams, on the best modes of feeding this valuable article.—**S. W. Farmer.**

SAVING SEED.—Every attentive observer will remark, among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks are distinguished from others by a greater degree of health or luxuriance, or productiveness, or earliness, or some other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked, some years ago, a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem, and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed, and thus he obtained a particular kind of early peas, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time. The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans. The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious and worthy of attention.—**Dr. Anderson's Recollections.**

To cure sheep-skins with the wool on.—Take a spoonful of alum and two of saltpetre; pulverize and mix well together, then sprinkle the powder on the flesh side of the skin, and lay the two flesh sides together, leaving the wool outside. The fold up the whole skin as tight as you can and hang in a dry place: in two or three days, as soon as dry, take down, and scrape with a blunt knife till clean and supple. This completes the process, and makes you a most excellent saddle cover. If when you kill your mutton you treat the skins in this way, you can get more for them from the saddlers than you can for the wool and skin separately disposed of otherwise.

N. B. Other skins which you desire to cure with the fur or hair on, may be treated in the same way.—**S. W. Farmer.**

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Carpenter, dec'd., that a further time of three months has been extended to the undersigned commissioners appointed by the Honorable Probate Court of Madison County, Miss., by said Court to receive and report claims against said estate. This further notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against said estate that the undersigned commissioners will meet on the first Saturday in each month for the next three months at the office of O. R. Singleton, Esq., for the purpose of attending to the aforesaid business of said estate.

O. R. SINGLETON,
WM. PRIESTLEY,
SAM'L SCOTT,
Commissioners.

Oct. 15, 1842. 5-3m

RAIL ROAD INN,

VICKSBURG.

GEO. H. GRAY has opened a house of entertainment in the City of Vicksburg, under the above name. It is situated on Mulberry street better known as Rail Road street, two squares north of the Depot. It being situated equally connected to the Steamboat Landing, the Produce and Commission Stores, and the Depot, offers advantages to Planters and others visiting Vicksburg on business, in point of location not possessed by any other House in the City.

For the accommodation of his customers he will have a porter in waiting, to convey baggage to and from the Cars, Steamboats, &c. free of charge. His charges are fixed at a low rate, corresponding with the pressure of the times, and are as follows, viz:

Board per week,	\$8 00
" " day,	1 50
Single meal each,	50
Lodgings,	25
do without meals,	50

The proprietor takes this means of expressing his thanks to those who have patronized his house, and hopes by attention to his business, and a disposition to accommodate and render comfortable those who may call on him—to merit a continuance of their favor.

Vicksburg, September, 1842-1-6

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY, Of the State of Mississippi, September Rule, 1842.

A. B. Wiles,
vs
The President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana.

UPON opening the matters of this Bill and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, the President, Directors and Company of the Union Bank of Louisiana are not inhabitants of this state, but reside beyond the limits thereof so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon them. It is therefore ordered, that unless said defendants appear before the Chancellor at the Court room in the town of Jackson, the first Monday in December next ensuing, and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, the several allegations thereof will be taken for confessed as to said defendants, and such order and decree made therein as the Chancellor may deem equitable and just. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the *Independent Democrat* once a week for two months.

Attest:
R. L. DIXON, Ck.
By **F. N. HAKALSON, D. C.**
A. T. MOORE, Comp. Sol.
Sept. 17, 1842. 1-9

LOOK OUT.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and make settlement as I am going away.
E. CRIM.
Nov. 5, 1842. 8-4f

Alabama Tribune.

This paper is published for the purpose of recommending the nomination by the Democratic Party, of the Honorable JOHN C. CALHOUN to the Presidency, and for the advocacy of those Southern political doctrines of which he is the able exponent. It will also be the vehicle of every thing interesting to the Planter, the Merchant, and the general reader. As the second number is already published, we consider it unnecessary to enter into the subject more minutely in this Prospectus.

We expect the aid of all those who agree with us in the position we have taken, and call upon them frankly and unhesitatingly to assist us in our enterprise.

Respectfully,
H. BALLENTYNE & CO.

TERMS.

For the *Daily Tribune*, per annum, \$9 00
Semi-weekly do do 4 00
To those who are disposed to solicit country subscriptions, we shall allow for every five daily subscribers, (on payment of the cash) eight dollars; for five semi-weekly subscribers, four dollars. It will be the interest, on this plan, of subscribers to club together. All subscriptions payable invariably in advance.
Mobile, Oct. 8, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

FOR THE AGRICULTURIST, AND

Journal of the State and County Societies.

Volume IV, for 1843.—Price \$1.

In the midst of the "HARD TIMES," we send our proposals forth once more for patronage to a Journal, to which we confidently hope to be able to make it the interest of every one capable of reading, to subscribe. It will be our constant aim to report every useful invention and discovery in the wide field of science, and the subject of Education, particularly, will receive a greater degree of attention than heretofore. The analysis, combining, and manuring the different soils, will be presented in the most familiar and practical manner. The most suitable crops for the different climates and soils, with the best modes of cultivation, will be extensively discussed, and the Garden and Orchard will occupy a large space in our columns. Household matters will not be forgotten, and the requisite economy for the times, will be urged with our best powers. The breeding

rearing, feeding, diseases, and uses of all domestic animals, will receive strict attention, and in a word, every thing beneficial to the physical, intellectual and moral condition of mankind, will be investigated.

Our thanks are tendered for the very liberal support to the *AGRICULTURIST*, during the three years of its publication, and we ask one effort more from our patrons, and we believe, from the exceeding cheapness and utility of the work, the subscription list can be easily increased fourfold.

JOHN SHEPBY,
GERARD TROOST,
TOLBERT FANNING, Editors.

TERMS.

The Work will be published Monthly on good paper—each No. to contain 16 pages well stitched—at \$1 per annum. To any person who will procure five subscribers and remit the money free of postage, one copy will be sent gratis; and a commission of 20 per cent. allowed on all subscribers over five. As the price is put so low, we shall be compelled to require the money in advance in every instance. Any one disposed, is authorized by this prospectus to become an agent for the work. Persons subscribing after receiving this Prospectus, can have the Volumes for 1840, 1841, 1842, and 1843 for \$5. All subscriptions to commence and end with a volume.—Those of our friends that do not feel disposed to act as agent for us; we hope they will be kind enough to hand their Prospectus over to some one that will take an active part in procuring subscribers and forwarding them on as soon as possible.

CAMERON & FALL,
Publishers.
Nashville, October, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE Independent Democrat.

IT is proposed to publish, weekly, in the town of Canton, Madison county, Mississippi, a newspaper under the above title.

The *Democrat* will aim to present its readers with the latest news of the day on subjects of general importance, and especially on matters of commerce and finance. Such proceeding of Congress as may be of general interest to the public will be faithfully chronicled, and the speeches of distinguished members of Congress, on interesting subjects will be frequently published. It will be devoted to the interests of Agriculture and the Arts; and to the dissemination of moral and political truth; but its leading character will be that of a political journal, the object of which will be to contribute, as far as it may, towards the advancement and permanent triumph of the principles of the Democratic party. Any other Tariff than one which is strictly for revenue, whether it be proposed under the name of "protection" or of "discrimination with a view to protection," it will ever oppose as being not only unjust, oppressive and degrading to the South, but palpably, deliberately and dangerously unconstitutional. The re-establishment of a National Bank it will also oppose as forbidden by the history, the spirit and the terms of the federal compact—disastrous to the true agricultural and commercial interest of the country, and fearfully dangerous to public liberty. Against the whole system of chartered banking, it will war, as being anti-republican, destructive of the natural equality of the rights of men, and based on principles so false as must necessarily produce ruin in the end. The corruptions of existing institutions of this kind will be carefully watched and promptly exposed. In a word it will be the aim of the Editor, in his department, to call the attention of his countrymen back to first and fundamental principles—to heal the wound of the Constitution and preserve it from further violation—to defend the rights of the States and restrict the powers of the General Government, already too overgrown, to the standard of the constitution, and thereby arrest the perhaps too fatal tendency of the Government towards centralism and monarchy.

The *Democrat* will swear absolute and unconditional fealty to no party. No party trammels shall ever prevent it from pointing out the errors of the men and measures of the Democratic party, if any there may be, or from commending the measures of the Whig party, when our opinion they can be squared by the great standard of political truth. Its course will be moderate yet firm. Towards the party opposed to it, it will be fair candid and just. Its appeals will be addressed to the reason and patriotism of our Whig brethren as the only arguments fit to be addressed to American citizens.

In a short time the two great parties of the country will have fairly entered the lists to struggle for victory at the next Presidential election. It is highly important that a Democratic press should be established at this point, now, that we may clear away the underbrush, and be ready for the conflict. We are happy to have it in our power to say that sufficient patronage has already been secured to warrant the promise of our first number some time in the early part of September; arrangements have accordingly been made to that effect. The terms of subscription have been made proportionate to the hardness of the times, and it is hoped are such as will give the *Democrat* an extended circulation.

TERMS.

The *Independent Democrat* will be printed on a large Imperial sheet, with beautiful type, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.
JOHN HANDY, Editor.
September, 1842.

PROSPECTUS TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE United States Magazine, AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

Vol. XI., Commencing July, 1842.
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, Editor.

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the *Democratic Review*, will be increased in its future numbers about Seventy-five per cent.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named: Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Cambreleng, J. L. Stephens, Tilden, Tasistro, Eames, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the *BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW*, edited by Mr. Brownson, will be merged in the *Democratic Review*, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages. It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—their most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work, which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, Hon. Silas Wright, of New York, Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Hon. T. H. Benton, of Missouri, Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, Hon. T. Sedgwick, of Massachusetts, Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, of New York, Hon. Gov. Dorr, of Rhode Island, Hon. Gov. Porter, of Pennsylvania; with two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of procuring portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above Magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as of others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, in all cases *in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter, &c., the *United States Magazine* will be placed on a par, at least, with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The Portraits for the coming year, one of which will be given in each number, will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan, which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay of at least \$2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.

Committees or Societies on remitting to the Publishers \$50 in current New York funds, can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a Postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally in the State of New York, will be received.

The *Democratic Review* will be punctually delivered free of expense to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union on the first of the month, and forwarded to mail subscribers and agents on the 25th of the month preceding publication.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (post paid) to
J. & H. G. LANGLEY,
Publishers, 57, Chatham St. New York.